

From Europe.—Important!

CROSSING THE DANUBE!

By the ship Olympia, Capt. Woods, arrived at New York, on the 11th inst. from Havre, whence she sailed on the 1st of July, the Journal of Commerce has received Paris and Havre papers to the 1st of July, and through these, London dates to the 28th of June. For want of time a summary only is given.

HAVRE, June 27.

According to the English Journals, the Russians, profiting by the fall of water in the Danube, passed that river at three points on the 7th June, and in three divisions, which directed their courses respectively upon Ismael, upon Galatz, and upon Braila. The Turks opposed themselves valiantly to the passage of the enemy; but they were put to rout and abandoned twelve pieces of cannon and a mortar upon the field of battle. The Governor of Braila has demanded an armistice of three days, which was refused.

The Berlin Gazette speaks no more of the negotiations which were to have taken place, at the solicitation of the Porte, on the basis of the treaty of July 6. On the contrary, they speak of the preparations for war, which the Turks are making.

The Turks possess 80,000 disciplined troops, & 60,000 men less trained.

LONDON, June 28.

Government has this morning received despatches from Vienna to the 14th of June, they contain a packet from the British consul at Bucharest, dated June 2. Braila, though summoned, had not yet surrendered to the Russians.

Letters received from Malta, say that a Turkish vessel of war had informed the English squadron before Navarino, that they had despatches on board relative to the evacuation of the Morea.

Letters from Constantinople speak of the declaration of Ibrahim Pacha to the Porte, of the impossibility in which he found himself of resisting longer than the 2d of June.

LONDON, June 24.

House of Commons.—In the sitting of yesterday, Lord John Russell requested of Mr. Peel some explanations respecting the situation of this country with regard to Portugal. After having condemned in very energetic terms the conduct of Don Miguel, he expressed the opinion that it was the duty of the English government to give orders to its ambassador to quit Lisbon. "In looking at the state of things," he added, "it is impossible not to see that the crime of rebellion has been consummated, and that he who governs at this moment in Portugal is an usurper." He finished by addressing to Mr. Peel the following question: "Have instructions been sent to the English ambassador to suspend his functions at the seat of the Portuguese government? Where and under what circumstances is the ambassador to quit Portugal?" Mr. Peel replied that the government disapproved in every respect of the conduct of Don Miguel, and had declared that the ambassador should suspend his functions immediately. The ambassador had received, he said, instructions for the regulation of his conduct, but the precise nature could not now be made public without serious inconvenience. "The British minister," said the honorable gentleman, "has been accredited as the representative of his sovereign near to the Regent of Portugal, but not near to Don Miguel, governing with the authority of an absolute monarch."

Frontiers of Turkey.—It is said that the Envoy of the Sultan, charged with a recent mission, has ordered all the captains of Botania to hold themselves ready to march; some to defend the frontiers, others to form a corps of observation. The Arch Bishop and all his clergy have been compelled to take anew the oath of fidelity to the Sultan, and engage to stifle all appearances of revolt amongst the people.

The scarcity of provisions in Belgrade, as well as in other places on the frontiers, increases every day, in so much that the Turkish garrison has already sold part of its arms, and is obliged to exert itself to find something to eat. This scarcity is the result of the bad administration of the Vizier of Belgrade. In general, all the Turkish troops in the fortresses of service are badly equipped, discontented, and desert when occasion offers. The Mussulmen of Bothnia are afraid of the rising of the mountaineers, who have twenty thousand men ready to bear arms.

PARIS, June 27.

A French Courier who left the headquarters of the Russian army on the 13th inst. brought the following Bulletins of the operations of the Imperial troops.

"Camp of Satouna, 11th June.

After our troops had forced the passage of the Danube on the morning of the 8th, the river was covered throughout the whole of that memorable day with vessels transporting our soldiers

and artillery to the positions abandoned by the enemy.

On the 9th, the passage of our troops was continued. In the afternoon, the Emperor himself set foot on the Turkish territory. He traversed the Danube under the guidance of ten Zaporavian Cossacks. Their Hettman, once a Pacha with two tails, held the rudder. By a singular coincidence, his Majesty received intelligence the same day that the Shah of Persia had named after him one of the regiments of his guards. He visited all the positions abandoned by the Turks, and presented Marshal Wittgenstein with one of the cannon found in the Turkish works. On his return, the Emperor embarked with the same Cossacks, and was reconducted by them to the Russian bank.

On the 10th, a letter from the Pacha of Isaktscha, announced his intention of surrendering the place. It was signified to him that he would be allowed till 10 next morning for accepting the capitulation offered. On the 11th, Isaktscha was surrounded by two divisions of our troops, and whilst the Emperor was visiting the advanced posts, two Ottoman Officers arrived to announce that the Commandant accepted our conditions, and was ready to place the fortress in our possession.

The article of the capitulation having been agreed on, two Pachas, and Hasan Pacha, came to present their homage to the Emperor at some distance from the place. At the same time our troops, guided and introduced by the Pachas themselves, took possession of the gates and ramparts of Isaktscha; and what seems to prove that the actual war is in no sense national or religious amongst the Turks, is that, on entering the town, our troops found the shops open, and the inhabitants ready to receive them. Our officers and soldiers were soon seen quietly mingling with them.

The garrison of Isaktscha and the two Pachas above mentioned, have obtained permission to retire; but 84 pieces of cannon, 17 stands of colors, with the ammunition and provisions with which the fortress abounds, have fallen into our power. The same day we received intelligence of an engagement which had taken place on the morning of the 9th, between our Flotilla and that of the Turks near Braila. The former consisted of 17 vessels of different sizes, that of the Turks consisted of 32. The engagement commenced early in the morning, and soon became brisk; but the ship of the Turkish Admiral shortly lowered her flag, and some hours after, 25 more Turkish vessels were also sunk, burned or stranded. The six vessels remaining to the Ottoman took refuge under the cannon of the fort of Matchine. This success, due to the bold and judicious arrangements of Captain Lavodorsky, who has lately been appointed Rear Admiral, and to the bravery of our sailors, renders more critical the position of Braila, which thus loses all communication with the right bank of the Danube. The siege of that place is daily making progress.

The bridge over the Danube is finished; a brigade of cavalry is at this moment crossing it, and the whole army is about to follow.

Private letters received by the same courier, shew, that the reports of the bulletins are by no means exaggerated. They state that 20 pieces of cannon, instead of 15, were found in the works which the Turks had raised to oppose the passage of the river, and which they were forced to abandon. They also mention the excessive difficulties that had to be surmounted in establishing the bridge for the army to pass. Two regiments of Cossacks crossed the Danube on the 10th, in boats, the men holding their horses, which swam across. Gen. Alexis Orloff and his horse fell into the river, when the horse perished, and the General would have been drowned, had not a Cossack seized him by the hand and pulled him on to the bridge. M. Henry de Rochebonne distinguished himself: he captured one of the enemy's colors, and carried it himself to the Emperor, who addressed him in the most flattering terms.

The Augsburg Gazette gives letters of the 8th instant, from Semlin, which state that on the 2d, the garrison of Braila made a sortie, and took 500 Russian prisoners; they were immediately beheaded. The garrison of Braila, it is added, having been reinforced, now consists of 8,000 men.

The St. Petersburg Gazette of the 10th inst. gives the following intelligence in an extraordinary supplement.

Head-Quarters before Braila.

Field Marshal Wittgenstein reports that the operations for reducing Braila, which continue with success, will soon be completed, and that the flotilla arrived from Ismael, will probably intercept all communication between the fortress and the opposite bank of the river.

Descent of the Fortress of Anapa.

Vice-Admiral Greig reports that the squadron equipped at Sebastopol and

sail on the 2d May, but being prevented by contrary winds, calms, and fogs, from doubling Cape Ayoudagh (on the southern coast of the Crimea) before the 11th, it could not reach the roads of Anapa till the 14th. On the 15th, Col. Perovsky, aid-de-camp to his Majesty, arrived from Taman, before Anapa, with troops to reinforce those intended to be disembarked; but the wind preventing communication with the squadron, he displayed the greatest skill in preserving for several days the position he had taken up, although surrounded by superior numbers.

In the morning of the 18th, the descent was accomplished under the command of Prince Menschikoff, the troops engaging as they disembarked with those of the garrison (from which the enemy had made a sortie) supported by Circassian cavalry as well as some thousand mountaineers, who had attacked the rearguard of the detachment arrived from Taman. The enemy was repelled with loss on all points.

In spite of the continued attacks of the Circassians, who had some cannon, a battery was formed of mortars and howitzers at 400 sagues from the walls; a bridge defended by a fleche being cast across the river which separated our troops from Anapa, we thus obtained a strong position on the left bank.

On the 12th, at day-break, a troop of 3000 Circassians, having with them 2 pieces of cannon, attacked a detachment of troops who had disembarked, but was repelled with considerable loss by a rapid movement of the 1st battalion of the 13th regiment of chasseurs under Major Lisetsky. Among the killed, of whom there was a considerable number, the body of one of the most powerful chiefs of the Schapsoughs was recognised.

Since the descent of the detachment of Prince Menschikoff it has had only 7 killed and 12 wounded.

After the disembarkation, the Admiral proposed to attack Anapa from the sea, but the weather did not allow its being attempted till the 19th, when a general attack was commenced at 10, in the morning, and continued till 1 P. M. the wind then shifting, the squadron was compelled to retire.

Although it has been impossible to ascertain precisely the enemy's loss on this occasion, it may be inferred from the appearance of the walls of the fortress and houses, that the injury sustained was considerable. On our part, there were 6 killed and 7 wounded, and our ships have sustained damage of some consequence.

On the 20th, the brig Ganymede, which had been sent on a cruise, captured in the harbor of Soujdoukale, a vessel, having on board 200 men, sent from Trebicond to reinforce the garrison of Anapa.

The Falcon cutter, despatched at the same time, brought in, the day after, a Turkish vessel, also bound from Trebicond to Anapa, with a reinforcement of 118 men. Finally, in the evening of the 22d, the Mercury and Ganymede brought in two more Turkish prizes, with 17 officers and 622 soldiers on board; so that the total number of prisoners amounts to 910 men, whose arms and standards are also in our hands.

FROM COLOMBIA.

By the arrival at Philadelphia, of the brig President, Capt. Davis, in eleven days from Lagaira, Mr. Sanderson, of the Merchants' Coffee House, was put in possession of public documents issued by the authorities of Colombia, by which we learn that the citizens of Bogota, in solemn assembly, on the 15th of June, declared Bolivar supreme, civil, military and ecclesiastical Governor of Colombia, with full and supreme power to do whatever should seem for the public good.

On the 15th of July, the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, heads of families and principal proprietors, in Caracas, in a similar manner declared his excellency the President Liberator, (Bolivar, supreme Governor of the Republic, with full powers in the affairs of government, to re-organize and preserve the credit of the Republic, and establish its credit at home and abroad.

The declaration of some of the cities was accompanied with an account of the causes that induced the measures notified above—that of Bogota the Capital of Colombia, is very explicit, and after setting forth existing evils, it states a desire to avoid their continuance, and a belief that "to consult the welfare of the people was the supreme law of the land,"—and that the case required extreme remedies, hence solemnly professing a rectitude of intention, it recalls the powers of the Deputies to Ocana, &c.

Horrible.—About the first of May, a Brazilian brig called the Defender of Peter, was run ashore on the Island of Cadiz. A part of the crew remained in Cadiz for some days, but happened to drop certain expressions which aroused

keen suspicion, when they were immediately arrested and put into confinement. They had no books or papers, and the accounts they gave were not satisfactory. About the end of June, they were brought to confess that they were pirates. The brig sailed from Rio Janeiro for St. Thomas, and lay off the coast of Africa some days, the Captain having been sent ashore. While lying there the crew concluded to take possession of the vessel, though a number of them who could not consent to it, left the vessel in the boat and were drowned before they reached the shore, as it was a boisterous time. Still they could not agree among themselves who would take the command, and four more were murdered. They then set sail and fell in with a Boston ship, returning from China, and richly laden. They murdered every soul on board, took possession of the most valuable articles, set fire to, and left her. The Topaz, of Boston, is missing. The second prize was an English ship called the Morning Star. The shocking barbarities committed on board this ship have already transpired through the English papers. They also confessed that they had robbed eight more vessels, mostly English, and murdered all on board. The brig then discharged her cargo, mostly composed of specie and silks at Corona. The specie alone is said to have amounted to \$140,000. They confessed that they run the brig on shore at Cadiz on purpose, it being the only way they could dispose of her without exciting suspicion. When the Fabius left Cadiz they were in chains, waiting we hope for justice.

Balt. Chron.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Geo. July 25.

Indian Justice.—An Indian and a negro were executed on the 13th inst. at Fort Mitchell, on the Chatahouchee, for the murder of Redner, a white man, while coming through the Creek Nation. The weapon with which he was murdered, was a small hatchet, or tomahawk. The Indian, of his own accord, immediately confessed his guilt, but the negro broke from custody, although shot at several times, and pretty severely wounded in the attempt. He was immediately pursued by a company of Indians, deputed for that purpose, and retaken.

A tribunal of Chiefs had been convened by the Agent, to sit in judgment on the two wretches, over which Turskeega, son of Little Prince, presided. The trial and execution lasted about an hour. The examinations being closed, and the order given, "Take them away and kill them," a Chief of the Cussetas, as if anxious to vindicate the character of his tribe from the stain of blood, rose to say something in exculpation. The presiding Chief drew out his knife and motioning significantly to the speaker, while he extended his arm, and a dark frown lowered on his brow, gravely said—"That's bad talk, you'd better not make it!" The wretches were then taken to execution upon a log about an hundred yards distant, the Indian sitting across the log about eight feet in advance of the negro. The executioner of the Indian was ready with his knife and that of the negro with his club. Both struck simultaneously. He who wielded the knife evinced some skill in touching the heart through the left ribs. The blade being buried to the hilt, one or two sudden turns were given to it to make the stab effective. Quick as lightning, the knife was withdrawn, and plunged in the opposite side. In doing this the blade was bent nearly half double by the resistance of a rib. The executioner then placed it upon the log, and deliberately strained it with his foot. The next thrust was more cautious and more successful. At this moment the negro sunk under the blows of the club, and both Indian and negro fell on the same side of the log together, without a groan, and, to all appearance, without yielding a muscle. At this crisis, each executioner passed from his own to the other's victim, so that the club finished what the knife had left undone, and the knife drank the blood which the club had left.

Shocking Piracy.—A letter from Havana, dated 2d July, states that the French packet, trading from Vera Cruz to Bordeaux, was attacked by pirates, off the Colorado, about the beginning of May, and every soul on board, amounting to 87 in all, put to death. They consisted entirely of old Spaniards, who had with them their whole wealth, which is estimated in specie, plate, cochineal, indigo, &c. at a million of dollars. After completing the robbery they scuttled and sunk the packet.

Daily Adv.

The proprietors of the vineyards in the department of the Gironde (France) to the number of 12,565 subscribers, recently presented a memorial to the French Legislature, with some interesting statistical facts. It appears that the vine is cultivated in seventy-two Departments of France over a space of 1,730,000 hectares, the hectare is equal

to about two acres. The annual product is estimated (in money) at a milliard, (a thousand millions) of francs. The department of the Gironde contains 137,000 hectares of vineyard, yielding, nett, 3,321,586 hectolitres of wine, valued at 63,161,928 francs. The expenses, in advance, for this culture, amount to eighty millions; and, throughout the year, it employs more than 200,000 individuals, nearly one half of the whole population of the department. Without counting the coopers, the waggons, carriers, and sailors, whom it contributes to support, it is supposed to occupy at least two million of laborers over the kingdom at large.

Mad Horse.—A very distressing spectacle was witnessed in Norfolk, on the 14th inst. That of a horse, the property of Mr. Wm. H. Thompson, under the influence of hydrophobia. The poor animal, we learn, was in a violent paroxysm, flying first in one direction, then in another, utterly insensible of danger. Our informant states that the horse was bitten a short time since, by a rabid dog belonging to Mr. Donby, which was afterwards killed. Beacon.

American Bible Society.—It appears by a statement in the New York Observer, that this institution has now in operation 20 hand presses, and 4 steam power presses, all of which are equal to 28 of the usual kind; 4 other steam presses are to be added in the course of the ensuing month, which will make the whole number equal to 40 such as are commonly used. In the printing department, 50 men and 15 women are actively employed; and in the bindery, 40 men and 65 women; making a total of 170. The expense for paper per fortnight, is about \$1800; printing, \$900; bindery, \$2200—total \$4900. The necessary expenses of managing so extensive a concern, increase the amount to a sum not less than \$10,000 per month. As soon as the new building is completed, the walls of which are already up, 4 stories high by 40 feet square, the expenses will be increased by the addition of new presses, to \$12,500 per month.

Slave Trade.—A writer in the Boston Commercial Gazette, says:—"It appears by an official document, received from Rio de Janeiro, that the following importations of slaves were made into that port in 1826 and 1827. 1826, landed alive 35,966; died on the passage 1855. 1827, do. do. 41,388; do. do. 1643.

Thus it would seem that to only one port in the Brazils, and in the course of 2 years, 77,354 human beings were transported from their own country, and placed in a situation as debasing to the human mind, and infinitely worse, as regards physical sufferings, than the ordinary condition of the brute creation."

A black woman died a few days since in Dorchester Co. Maryland, at the uncommon age of 121 years. She was born on a passage to this country from Africa in 1707.

Singular.—After hanging the new bell in Windham, Mr. T., a wealthy farmer, living about one mile distant from the church, who had been subject to the hypochondria for some time, one morning very early repaired to the church. Having arrived about the time the sexton did, he imparted his errand—That, from a strong feeling in his head, he was led to believe, that, could he have an opportunity of ringing the bell, the cheering sound would relieve his dejected feelings. They being both New England men, his request was readily granted; and after tugging at the rope nearly half an hour, (to the no small annoyance of the inhabitants, many of whom were aroused from their slumbers, thinking it an alarm,) Mr. T. returned home, ate a hearty breakfast, repaired to his hitherto-neglected domestic concerns, went about his business with cheerfulness, and has not been troubled with the complaint since. I would recommend to all afflicted with the like disorder, to try the effect of this new discovery, before they repair to the bottle, or more desperate means. Catskill Recorder.

Buttton and Gold.—Gold and silver continue to flow into England, which has now become what Spain formerly was, the great channel through which the precious metals pass into Europe. Within a few weeks the E. India Company have received about 750,000l. in gold and silver, from Bengal and Bombay. More than a million of dollars arrived on Tuesday in his Majesty's ship Ranger, from Peru and south west coasts of America. The Sevilla is also daily expected from Mexico, with half a million.

British Fortifications.—The Montreal Gazette states, that the British Government have appropriated the sum of five millions to be expended on the fortifications and public works in Canada.